THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.) To case for him who has borne the pattle, AND FOR

HIS WIDOW AND ORDHAND THE ADDRESS LINCOLN. "THE VALIDITY OF THE PUBLIC DEUT OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY DAW, INCLIDING CORES INCURRED FO PRESSING MICHIRECTION OR RESELUCIA, CHARL NOT BE GUE! TIONED. .. SEC. 4, ART. XIV, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

"I CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER"

ESTS OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. TEARNESTLY COMMEND IT TO ALL COMPADES OF THE ORDER. PAUL VANDERVOORT. GOMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, G. A. R.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year.

#D"TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-INVARIABLY CASH IN ADVANCE. MONEY FORWARDED OTHERWISE THAN BY REGIS-TERED LETTER, POSTAL MONEY CROSER, OR DEAFT ON NEW YORK, WILL BE AT THE RISK OF THE SENDER, AS ALSO ALL BUBSCRIPTIONS PAID TO AGENTS.

ALD RENEWALS. SUBSEMBERS CAN ALWAYS ASCERTAIN THE DATE WHEN THEIR EVENCHIFTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING AT THE NUMBER ON THE WHAPPER OF THEIR PAPER, WHICH IS THE SAME AS THAT OF THE WHOLE NUMBER !" OF THE LAST ISSUE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE.

AW ADDRESSES. - ADDRESSES WILL BE CHANGED AS GIVE THEIR OLD AS WELL AS NEW ADDRESS.

40 CORRESPONDENCE. - CORRESPONDENCE IS SOLICITED FROM EVERY SECTION IN REGAID TO ALL GRAND ARMY, PENSION, MILITARY, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND HOUSEHOLD MAT-TERS, AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF THE PAPER

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS WATTER,

The number of subscriptions to The NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE received during the month | extent of some \$80,000,000-the amount of of January, was 7,420. The number received during the week ending Tuesday, the nothing of the additional value age gives to 6th inst., was 1,497.

WE cannot undertake to print or notice letters intended for publication in THE TRIB-UNE unless they are accompanied by the writer's real name.

Subscribers engaged in the work of es- to twenty-four cents the price of a bottle of ablishing new Posts of the Grand Army can obtain blanks for signatures by applying directly to THE TRIBUNE.

THE readers of THE TRIBUNE may perhaps derive inspiration as well as entertainment from a persusal of the extracts which we publish in this week's issue from the letters of our club raisers. They set forth, as no words of ours could, the reasons which should prompt ever, friend of the soldier to build up The Tribune's circulation.

"played out," let him read the letters published elsewhere in The Tribune under the title "Retarning the Fire." The hands of our veterans may not be as steady as they were twenty years ago, nor their sight quite as keep, but their aim is none the less accurate nor their execution less deadly. Woe betide the politician who ventures within range of their guns.

THE number of pension certificates issued during the month of January, was as follows: Original, 2,885; increase, 627; re-issue, 228; restoration, 87; arrears, 12; duplicate, 107; accrued, 207; total, 4.153. The number issued during the week ending Tuesday, the 6th inst., was as follows: Original, 673; increase, 90; re-issue, 22; restoration, 8; duplicate, 26; arrears, 1; accrued pensions, 36; total, 856.

THE chronological arrangement of the military events of the war for the readers of THE TRIBUNE involves a vast amount of research among war records, and the work is compiled from the best official data available. If mistakes in dates occur, our readers will confer a favor by calling our attention to them, as one of the objects in publishing the chronology is to obtain from participants in the several engagements any corrections or suggestions that may make it valuable for future reference.

ELSEWHERE in our columns this week will be found a number of brief sketches of life in Southern prison pens, embodying the personal experiences of the writers. We cannot find room for the publication of extended from eye-witnesses of rebel atrocities will always be acceptable. We shall shortly disclosed by the official records.

COMRADE WM. O. CONNOR, Attleboro Mass., calls our attention to the fact that he is entitled to be credited in the recent club competition with all subscriptions sent in between the 16th of September and the first of January, that is to say, 104 instead of 78 subscriptions, as previously announced in The Terbune. Upon examination of our books we find that Comrade Connor's statement is correct, and he is, therefore, entitled to second instead of third place in our list of club raisers. Comrade Connor is a model canvasser, and scarcely a week goes by that a club from Attleboro does not put in an appearance.

IT WILL be seen by reference to Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoort's remarks at the fourth annual Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts, at Boston, last week, that he is of the same opinion as THE TRIBUNE touching the desirability of admitting all loyal and philanthropic women to membership in these societies, without regard to whether they are relatives of soldiers or not, and it is to be hoped that his sage and far-sighted counsel will be generally followed. Like the ivy which clings to the crumbling wall, the care and love of woman will preserve our veterans.

soon reach down into the life of the Grand Army nor too closely twine about it.

Let Well Enough Alone. internal revenue taxes?

patent medicines, perfumeries, matches, reality it is the consumer.

OFTEN AS DESIRED, BUT SUSSCRIBERS SHOULD IN ALL CASES | thought to inquire, we venture to say, what | bill embodying this provision should be proportion of the tax on tobacco he is paying. Has it ever occurred to any reader of session, THE TEHBUNE to inveigh against the taxes because a one cent stamp is an element in the cost of a bottle of somebody's cough-

But if the taxes are not a burden to the consumer and the consumer has not demanded their reduction, whence proceeds this anxiety on the part of some of our Congressmen to meddle with them? That is not such a hard question to answer as may

at first sight appear. In the first place it is the result of the pressure which has been brought to bear upon them by a lobby manipulated in the WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1883. interest of those who would be benefited by the reduction of repeal of those taxes. The distillers, for example, would profit to the taxes due on whisky now in bond-to say whisky. The tobacco manufacturers would benefit in the same way, and to the extent of many millions more. The patent medicine proprietors would make a clear saving of the amount now paid for stamps, for it is absurd to suppose that they would reduce medicine which now sells at twenty-five cents, simply because it was no longer necessary to affix a one cent stamp to it. The match manufacturers-but the match manufacturers don't want the tax reduced, since theirs is the only monopoly that wouldn't be benefited thereby. The stamp tax, in fact, operates as a protection in their case, since by buying stamps in large quantities they get the benefit of a beavy discount, of which the small manufacturers are, of course, deprived. So far as the tax on matches IF any one imagines that the soldier is is concerned, indeed, we should for this very reason be glad to see it abolished altogether. Then, there are the national banks-they are clamoring for the removal of the tax on deposits, and they can well afford to maintain a costly lobby. The repeal of this tax would add just so much to their profitsprofits obtained by loaning these same deposits in Wall Street at tremendous rates of interest. It is the distillers, tobacco manufacturers, the patent medicine proprietors and the national banks that are exerting this pressure upon Congress, and it is to divert attention from the real source of the agitation that the demand for the tax reduction is attributed to the general public.

In the second place, the disposition which some of our Congressmen manifest to meddle with the taxes, proceeds—so far.at least, as the protectionists in both Houses are concerned -from the fear that unless they are reduced the tariff will be reduced. Whether the apprehension is or is not well founded, it is doubtful whether any permanent advantage can be gained by recourse to such a remedy

In the third place, some of our Congressmen-those, at least, of Democratic affiliations-are inclined to meddle with the taxes because they wish to strip the Administra- Herald advocating the placing of Confedwith the internal revenue system. Of the three motives, this is certainly the most | tended to those who fought on the Federal selfish and sordid.

to our readers that whatever else it may be maimed soldiers who were crippled in deit is not the public interest which the advo- fense of the Union, but those who were inhistories, but short and graphic accounts cafes of that reduction have at heart. Yet, jured while endeavoring to overthrow it. it is not because of the benefits which it There is, of course, no danger that such a would confer upon special interests that we proposition as that put forward by the Herald have something to say of the treatment of are opposed to the abolishment of the inter- will ever be favorably entertained by Con-Union soldiers in the Southern prisons as nal revenue system, but on account of gress, but it is interesting as showing how the downright injury which it would work to public interests. The Government cannot afford to relinquish any portion of its It is still in debt to the bondholder and the soldier. The honor of the requires that these obligations should be discharged to the last dollar. When that has been done, and not until then, will Congress be justified in cutting down the revenues. That is sound business doctrine, and it is true public policy.

A Sacred Trust. the terms of the present law, the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania will close by limitation. On that date, should the law not be repealed, nearly twelve hundred childred under the age of sixteen will be turned adrift in the world, with their education but partly finished and in no condition to enter upon a hand-to-hand struggle with poverty. To subject them to such a fate would be clearly an act of gross injustice, and it is the duty of the Pennsylvania Legislature to guard against it by making provision for the continuance of these schools until such time as their purpose shall have been fully accomplished. The only objection that has so far been raised against an extension of the period fixed for their dissolution is that urged by the Philadelphia

ten and forsaken, and over their infirmities our columns last week, to the effect that, in- | would they have set to public gratitude had | courage. The serious as well as the humorthrow a grateful shield and cover. The asmuch as the war terminated eighteen the "lost cause" triumphed? Go among our side of army life should be portrayed, nity. tendrils of woman's affection cannot too years ago, there cannot be any soldiers' or- them to-day and you will find that it is to and any comrade who can relate in simple Why should Congress meddle with the fully met by the statement that many of our affairs, and that nowhere from the Atlantic ence. On occasions when the doors are These taxes are levied on spirits, tobacco, and, having since died from wounds or dis- Gulf is the soldier named except to praise. to see that they are more frequent than checks and bank deposits. Nominally it is dren under the age prescribed by the law as the manufacturer who pays them, but in the limit of admission to these rehools. Certainly it is as much the duty of the State Are they a burden to the latter? No, be- to provide for these orphans as for these cause they are so widely and equitably dis- who were deprived of a father's care during that the latter should be scorned and netributed. The member from Kentucky, as | the actual progress of the war. It is to be he revives exhausted nature with a morning | hoped, therefore, that no means will be negcocktail, never stops to consider that the lected by the members of the Grand Army prosperous Nation must take its first lesson tax on distilled spirits is an element in the | in the Department of Pennsylvania to se- | in gratitude? cost of his elixer. It is not from such as cure legislative action in their behalf. It is he that the demand for the repeal of the in- | the opinion of those who have made a study ternal revenue taxes comes. General Grant, of the question that the schools ought to be inveterate smoker though he be, has never | continued at least five years longer, and a passed by the legislature during the present

The Duty of the Senate. Both Houses of Congress are now engaged in the consideration of the tariff bill, upon the passage of which, according to some of our Senators and Representatives, the salvation of the country depends. Under the circumstances, therefore, it may seem unkind, not to say impertment, to suggest that any other measure is deserving of attention at the present time, but, nevertheless, we can-Republican or Democratic members were for action, the Senate, as we have intimated, more certain than that an adjournment without action of some kind will subject it to bitter public censure. Our veterans have not in a humor to tolerate further trifling. They have waited and waited and waited, submitting to neglect and delay without a murmur, but the time has come when promises will satisfy them no longer. The failure of the Forty-dollar bill may be fraught with serious consequences to those who make themselves responsible for it.

The South and the Soldier. We reprint in another column, this week, an editorial from the Fort Smith (Ark.) tion of the official patronage connected erate soldiers on the pension roll "on the same terms and limitations that are exside." The proposition seems to have been From this exposition of the influences suggested by the fact that a bill is pending which are at work to effect a reduction of before the Arkansas Legislature to supply the internal revenue taxes, it must be clear | maimed soldiers with artificial limbs-not widely Southern sentiment differs from Northern sentiment on the subject of pen-Herald are inveighing against the whole pension system as wrong in principle and vicious in practice, here comes a Southern journal which not only justifies the United States Government in taking care of its defenders but urges the wisdom of extending its support to its antagonists also. Absurd as this last proposition is, it nevertheless goes far to show what the attitude of the On the 31st of May, 1885, according to Confederate government towards its disabled soldiers would have been had the rebellion proved successful. We may be sure that ingratitude would never have marked the course of the Confederate congress towards the men who fought under Lee and Jackson, nor the claims of Confederate bondholders taken precedence of the soldiers'. When the Herald says that it is the duty of the State to aid the disabled soldier " in the great battle of life-a battle sometimes harder, darker and more beset with perils than that even in which he lost a limb,"it undoubtedly asserts what would have been the controlling sentiment of the Southern people had victory rewarded the valor of their armies. If, in the midst of their desolation and distress, they did not fail to erect

monuments to their dead heroes and crown

phans under the age of sixteen who are en- the men who were at the front from '61 to language, without an attempt at oratorical titled to the benefit of an education at the '65, and not the stay-at-homes, that they have display, some stirring campaign incident, expense of the State. And this objection is confided the direction of local and State may be sure of having an appreciative audisoldiers did not marry until after the war, to the Mississippi and the Potomac to the thrown open to the public-and we are glad ease contracted in the service, have left chil- Yet the prowess of the Confederate soldier formerly—it is well, of course, to arrange a brought naught but misfortune to the South, while from the valor of the Union soldier the North derived life, wealth and happiness. Is it not shameful—is it not monstrous glected while the former is praised and petted? Is it from rebels that this rich and

A Matter of Eighty Millions.

The present law fixes three years as the

limit of the period during which whisky may remain in bond exempt from taxation, Under its operation, according to the books of the Internal Revenue Office, that limit was reached on the 6th inst, for 857,000 gallons of whisky in bond and the taxes thereon became collectable at that date. But the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed proceedings for the collection of the taxes due on this whisky to be begun by assessment, and a return made by each collector in his next list, so that at least a month will elapse before the owners will be called upon to pay these taxes, and it is the expectation of the distillers that within that time they will be not refrain from reminding our Senators able to procure the assent of the House to that the bill to increase the pensions of one- the Senate bill extending the bonded period legged and one-armed soldiers still awaits two years longer. If this extension should their action. If we mistake not, the excuse be granted, it would cover not only the given for their failure to take up this measure | whisky bonded to the 6th inst., but all at the last session was that the Committee bonded to a later period, the taxes on which on Pensions had not had time to prepare a amount to \$80,000,000, and the immediate report upon it, but our veterans were assured | loss to the Government would be equivalent at the same time that it would receive atten- to the interest on this sum, while, in the tion early in the present session. In the event of the tax being abolished prior to the light of what has taken place since then, it expiration of the extended period, it would must be admitted that the hope held out six | necessarily lose the principal also. Such months ago has proved painfully delusive. being the case, it is evident that the passage It was not until the last week in January of the pending bill would be directly conthat the bill was even reported, and it then | trary to public policy, and on that ground came from the committee burdened with alone the House would be justified in such conflicting recommendations as to rejecting it. But the fact is that aside make it difficult to determine whether the from the diminution in the revenues of the Government which it would most anxious to defeat it. Since that time no effect, it is objectionable on the ground effort whatever has been made to call it up | that it will serve to aggravate the very evil which it is designed to cure. The original being up to its ears in the consideration of law limited the bonded period to one year, the tariff bill, and inasmuch as but four and when the distillers induced Congress in weeks of the session still remain, it cannot | 1878 to extend it to three years, they said, be said that the outlook is very encouraging. as they say now, that it was necessary in And yet it is hard to believe that the Senate | order to avert the financial ruin which would will permit a measure of such importance as result if the over-product were thrown sudthis to die on the calendar. It cannot be dealy upon the market. But instead of this ignorant of the profound interest which our extension of the bonded period remedying ex-soldiers take in its fate and the odium the evil, it merely aggravated it, as we have which it will incur should it fail to respect said. The distillers ceased to pay any regard their wishes, and one would suppose that whatever to the laws of supply and demand, considerations of personal, if not public, in- and manufactured far in excess of the anterest would prompt it to make some dispo- | nual consumption, borrowing money on the sition of the bill. That it could well afford | certificates of the bonded warehouses to to suspend the consideration of other busi- carry on their operations with, and trusting ness for a period sufficiently long to admit to further liberality on the part of Congress of a brief discussion of its merits and a final to escape the natural consequences of their vote upon the question of its passage must | folly. Thus it has come about that the conbe evident to everybody, and nothing is dition of the whisky interest is infinitely worse to-day than it was in the first place, and it is no doubt true, as the distillers have taken pains to notify Congress, that unless been patient and long-suffering, but they are | the bonded period is still further expended many firms will be forced into bankruptev. But deplorable as such a result would be, it is evident that nothing is to be gained by a further postponement of settlement day. The greater the excess of whisky in bond over the demand for consumption the more disastrous, of course, will be the crash when it does come, and the effect of an additional extension would simply be to still further stimulate over-production. The mistake which the Government made was in extending the bonded period in the first instance, and now that the evil consequences are manifest, it should take care not to repeat the blunder. If Congress is disposed to assume the reponsibility of remitting the \$80,000,000 taxes due from the distillers, let it do so by direct legislation. The public cannot be hoodwinked into believing that the passage of the bonded whisky extension bill is either necessary or advisable. The unsettled claims of our ex-soldiers are much more deserving of attention than those of the distillers.

Camp-Fires and Story Telling. A comrade at Washington C. H., Ohio, informs us that one of the features of the Camp-fire which John M. Bell Post, of that | the end from that bane of all secret organplace, is about to hold, will be the publication of a Post newspaper, to which every Army is the spirit of comradeship that member is expected to contribute some inand cannot fail to be productive of good results. The truth is that the narration personal experiences by Post comrades in any form ought to be encouraged. A good story of army life, whether told in print or related at some social assemblage of our veterans, is not merely a source of individual enjoyment, but a very effective means of keeping up the interest of our comrades in Post work and stimulating the spirit of fraternity. The number of those who have a natural talent for story telling is comparatively small, it is true, but it is not at all necessary that a man should be a "born humorist" in order to entertain an audience, nor is it essential that every anecdote or reminiscence should be of a jocular nature. In fact, some of the "stock stories" which are heard at Post Camp-fires might very well be left untold, so little do they appeal to the finer sensibilities. It would certainly afford far more substantial entertainment were our veterans to discard all jokes of that character and give more attention to descriptions of famous battles, hair-breadth

programme in advance, but at informal gatherings every comrade should come prepared to contribute his share to the general entertainment. And that every comrade can do something in this direction we know from the number of communications which we are daily receiving from our veterans. and the fluoney with which they describe the marches and battles in which they par ticipated. In their memories, at least, the events of the war will never lose their freshness, nor will their fund of reminiscences ever be exhausted. It seems to us, there fore, that it should be the aim of every Post Commander to draw out, so far as possible from his comrades their personal experiences and foster by every means in his power this taste for story telling. It is no uncommon thing-indeed it is very generally the case in the West-for as many different States and regiments to be represented in a Post as there are members, and out of their individual recollections a history of the entire war might be constructed. It is natural that our veterans should have a keen relish for funny sayings and comic songs, for the recitation of the one and the singing of the other beguiled many a weary hour in camp and prison; but is it not possible to dignify the art of story telling by employing it in the relation of all that was glorious and noble, as well as what was simply amusing, in the experience of the Nation's defenders?

Grand Army Vitality. The enthusiasm with which our comrades of the Grand Army have entered upon the work of building up the membership of the Order is delightful to contemplate. New Posts are springing up as if by magic on every hand, and the Department reports show a most gratifying increase in the strength of those already established. Through the instrumentality of The Trib-UNE alone nearly one hundred Posts have been established within the last six months, and every mail brings us requests for instructions and blank forms of applications for charters from ex-soldiers who desire to enter the Order. In fact, we should not be at all surprised if Commander-in-Chief Van Dervoert's expectations that the Grand Army will muster two hundred thousand men at the date of the next National Encampment should be more than realized. The outlook is certainly brighter than at any previous period in the history of the Order, and the spirit displayed by its members

more harmonious and fraternal. It must be remembered, however, that it is one thing to obtain recruits and quite another to keep them in the ranks. It does not follow because a Post is established under apparently auspicious circumstances that it will live, or that every new comrade who is mustered into the Order will retain his interest in it and become a good working member. In the Department of Massachusetts alone, last year, there was a loss of 1,850 comrades from various causes, and although the gains were largely in excess of this number, the fact that there was any loss at all, except by reason of death or change of residence, is of itself sufficient cause for concern. We do not apprehend, of course, that the Grand Army is at present likely to suffer seriously from the defection of its members, but now is the time to take proper measures for the prevention of any such defection in the future, and it seems to us that the question as to how personal interest in Post work can be best kept up among our comrades is quite as important as that as to how the ranks of the Order can be most rapidly recruited. The principal cause of lukewarmness or

indifference on the part of the members of any Post, as we have previously had occasion to show, is the dullness and monotony of Post meetings. Beautiful and impressive as is the ritual of the Order and important as it is that Post business should be transacted with due regard to rules and regulations, the observance of outward forms and ceremonials is not in itself sufficient to satisfy the cravings of our comrades for fellowship, and a Post which cultivates these formalities to the neglect of social and fraternal diversions is almost certain to suffer in izations-dry-rot. The life of the Grand comes of past association in deeds of daring cident of the war. This is a capital idea and danger, and the bond of union between its members is likely to be stout or slender according as the recollection of what they have endured together is vivid or evanescent. Anything, therefore, which tends to revive the memories of the war-to bring to mind the scenes amid which this feeling of comradeship had its origin-is calculated to stimulate interest in Post work, while, on the other hand, adherence to the mere routine of business is almost certain to be productive of a fatal apathy.

If, then, our comrades would insure the perpetuity of the Order, they should give as earnest consideration to the conduct of new Posts as to the work of organization, and they should above all things encourage the cultivation of those social features which tend to develop personal acquaintance and interest in each other's welfare. A Campfire, enlivened with good music, entertaining stories and stirring speeches, is a sure remedy for Post apathy, and fairs, concerts, lectures, dramatic representations and indeed public entertainments of almost any description are calculated to strengthen and escapes, prison experiences, scouting expe- develop interest in the Order. Our comas age creeps on, from the fate of the forgot- Times, an extract from which appeared in the living with civic honors, what bounds ditions, and deeds of personal heroism and rades cannot be too mindful of the fact that sirable. Apply nothing but the genuine,

the first principle of their Order is frater-

THE suggestions offered by Commander Patch, in his address before the Massachusetts Encampment last week, touching the advisibility of building up a permanent charity fund in connection with every Post, and so investing it as to secure our veterans against poverty and want in their declining years, deserve the most thoughtful consideration. Although the Grand Army is still a thriving and growing organization. the top of the hill must soon be reached, and the descent on the other side will be all too easy. Now, while yet it is possible to arouse public interest in its character and objects, is the time to put its relief funds on a permanent basis. With prudent management and the utilization of such opportunities as may offer-fairs, concerts, dramatic performances, lectures, and the like-for deriving aid from the outside public, every Post should be able, not only to meet the current demands upon its relief fund, but to lay aside yearly a goodly sum as a reserve to be drawn upon as future necessity may require. Our comrades know very well that, notwithstanding all the newspaper clamor about the cost of the pension roll, there are thousands and thousands of our veterans who will ultimately be wholly dependent upon the Grand Army for relief and support, and it behooves them to make provision in due season for the fulfillment of the sacred trust which will be thus imposed upon

It is not our custom to mention editorially or endorse every patent medicine that may from time to time be advertised in these columps, nor can it be expected that we should be acquainted with the merits or demerits of such articles. We do know, however, that Durang's Rheumatic Remedy (a notice of which appears on our 5th page under the heading "Doctor's Evidence on Rheumatism") is a reliable compound, and we do not hesitate to say so.

SOME SIDE-SPLITTERS. What the Funny Fellows are Saying in the News-

papers.

The happy hunting grounds are those where nobody hunts.—Boston Post.

In Siam the people worship the elephant. In this country they only want to see him .- New Orleans Picayune.

If those who make up theatre parties were real polite they would allow the persons on the stage to do the talking .- New Orleans Picayune. When Selwyn was ungallant: A lady of irascible temper asked George Selwyn why woman was made of the rib. "Indeed, I can't say," was the reply, "unless it be that the rib

is the most crooked part of the body." As to paving: An old adage says: "Hell is paved with good intentions," and it's the only lace of which we ever heard that is. Generally paying is done with the intention of cheating the city. - Boston Post.

Sad even in his smiles: Curran said of an equaintance whose expression of countenance was particularly grave and solemn: "Whenever I see smiles upon that man's face they remind me of the tin clasps on an oaken coffin." Curran's tall friend: Somebody asked Cur-

ran what business had brought a very tall Irish friend of his to London. "I cannot precisely say," replied the great lawyer, "though he is one of my longest acquaintances. Perhaps it is to peep down the chimneys of the Londoners and find out what they have for dinner."

Preference: "Are you traveling alone?" asked a tall, agricultural-looking gentleman. approaching a lady who occupied two seats in a crowded car. "No, sir," she replied. "May ask you who's with you?" asked the man, ooking around vainly for some other place to store himself. "My husband," snapped the lady, with flashing eyes. "My husband is raveling with me." "O, ah! excuse me," and the tall man strightened up and prepared to take a standing ride. "Is this seat engaged?" isked a dashing, well-dressed young fellow of the lady five minutes later. "No, sir," she replied, and down he plumped. "I say, ma'am!" protested the tall man, "Is that your husband?" 'No, he isn't, and you need not ask any more mestions," retorted the woman, "But you aid you were traveling with him," persisted the tall man. "So I am," snorted the lady. Where is he?" insisted the tall man. "He's in a baggage-car in a coffin," replied the lady. Drake's Traveling Magazine.

FOR SUNDAY AFTERNOON. A Little Something About What is Going On in the Religious World.

Father Richter, the new Bishop of Grand Rapids, Mich., is only thirty-six years old. Mr. Spurgeon has received \$1,500 as royalty on the sale in America of "The Treasury of Da-

The Pope has made a will in which he leaves a large part of his property for the promotion

A new Catholic cathedral, costing from \$300,-000 to \$400,000, is to be built at Albany. A suitable plot of ground has already been secured and paid for and \$41,000 has been subscribed to begin the work. After holding the pastorate of the First Con-

regational Church at Hadley, Mass., for thirtyve years, the Rev. Dr. Rowland Ayres has re-Ten years ago a young man went from a little town in Maine to learn a trade in Boston.

He subsequently studied theology and became a preacher, and is now pastor of the famous Old South Church, Boston, at a salary of \$5,000 In the last century preachers made one-third of all the educated people and wielded an influence proportionately great. To-day all but one

but one in thirteen of the graduates of Yale Professor Hiram F. Reed, of Philadelphia, says the Bible is the most dramatic book in the world, not even excepting Shakespeare's plays, and argues that the same care and art required in reading Shakespeare should be applied to

nineteen of the graduates of Harvard a

the reading of the Bible. The ancient church of Birdbrook, England, contains a monumental slab bearing this extraordinary record: "Martha Blewitt, of Swan Inn, at Baythorne End, in this parish, buried May 7, 1681. She was the wife of nine husbands consecutively, but the ninth outlived

When an American missionary offered a Greek a Testament, the Greek turned to the title-page and saw: "Translated from the original Greek." So he gave it back to the missionary, saying, with a bow: "Thank you; we have the original." Greeks hold, among other sources of pride, the particular one that the New Testament was written in their language.

"You went to school at Phillips Academy." said Professor Park, of Andover, to the Rev. Joseph Cook recently, "and now you are more talked about than any of its teachers; you went to Yale, and you are more talked about than any of the Yale faculty; you came to our theological seminary, and you are more talked about than any of us; you lectured at Harvard, and are more talked about than any professor at Harvard." Mr. Cook replied calmly: "So was Guiteau!

A Brush Well Applied

And previously moistened with SOZODONT removes the defacing evidences of neglect from the teeth, and tightens them in their sockets. If the breath has a repellent smell, the article substitutes for that its own pleasant aroma. Shrunken and inflamed gums are restored to health by its use, and canker of the mouth cured. System in the use of this fine antiseptic, as of other promoters of health, is highly de-